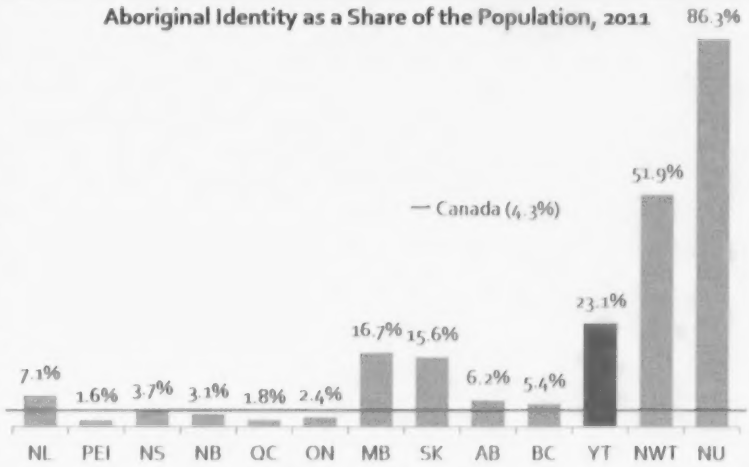
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Aboriginal Peoples
2011 National Household Survey

Highlights

- Statistics Canada's National Household Survey (NHS) results show that in 2011, 7,710 Yukoners identified themselves as Aboriginal, representing 23.1% of the total population. This was the third-highest percentage in Canada, behind Nunavut (86.3%) and the Northwest Territories (51.9%).
- The Aboriginal population in Yukon was younger than the non-Aboriginal population. The median age for Aboriginals was 30.7 years, compared to 40.8 years for non-Aboriginals.
- In 2011, 42.6% of Aboriginal children (under 25 years of age) in Yukon lived in a lone-parent family, compared with 19.6% of non-Aboriginal children.
- In 2011, 5,970 people identified themselves as Registered or Treaty Indians, representing 17.9% of the total Yukon population.
- According to the 2011 NHS, 51.2% of Aboriginals and 70.8% of non-Aboriginals aged 25 to 64 in Yukon had a post-secondary qualification. Nationally, the proportions are 48.4% and 64.7%, respectively.

Aboriginal Identity as a Share of the Population, 2011



- Between September 2010 and May 2011, 29.9% of Yukon Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 years were attending schools, compared to 21.7% of Aboriginal men in the same age group.
- In 2011,the labour force participation rate for Aboriginals aged 15 and over in Yukon (70.0%) was the highest in the country, while the unemployment rate (22.8%) was the second-highest, behind only Nunavut (23.3%).
- The median total income of Yukon Aboriginals aged 15 and over with an income in 2010 was $25,113; the highest in the country, and $4,412 above the national median for Aboriginals ($20,701).
- The proportion of Aboriginals in Yukon living in private dwellings that required major repairs (28.2%) was 16.0 percentage points higher than for non-Aboriginals (12.2%).

Note: Throughout this publication, figures may not add to totals due to rounding. For more information, please see pg 12.

Related Publications and Data Products

From the Yukon Bureau of Statistics:

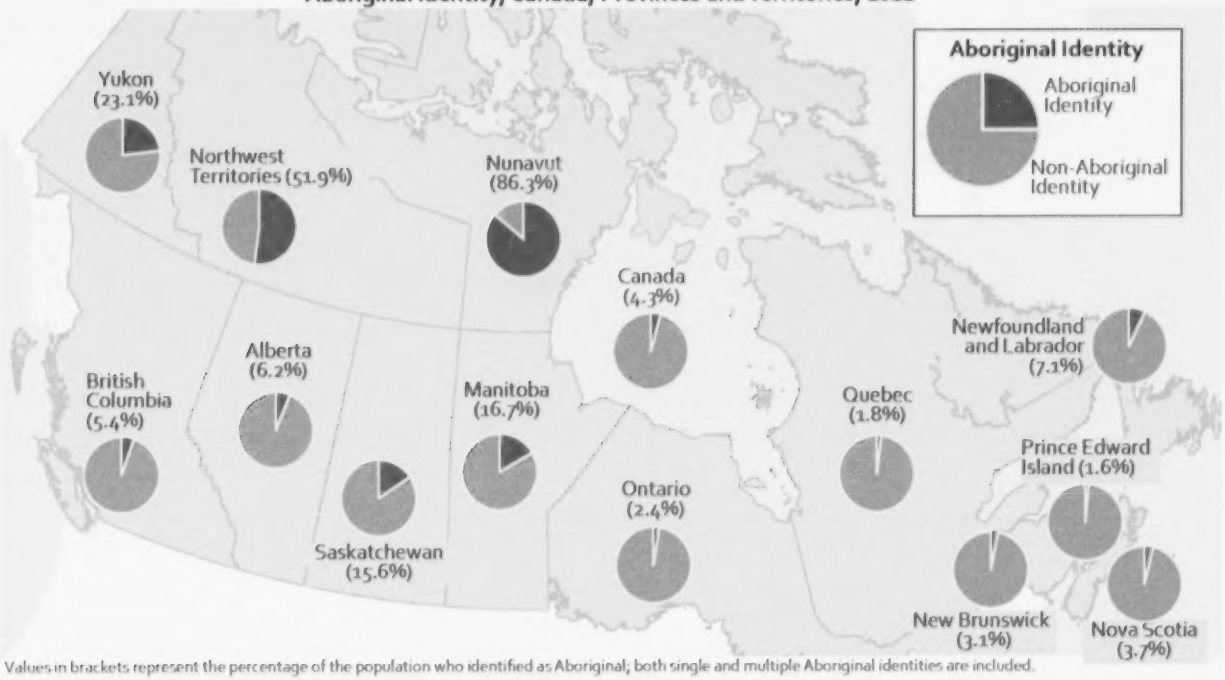
- 2011 Census: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Census_2011_Summary.pdf
- Education, Labour, Mobility and Migration: http://bit.ly/1d7Gww1
- Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity: http://bit.ly/1lC7Cng
- Income and Housing: http://bit.ly/MGpD70
- Population and Dwelling Counts: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2011PopulationDwellings.pdf

From Statistics Canada:

- NHS Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/HTl5HA
- NHS Focus on Geography Series: http://bit.ly/14gAtn8
- NHS Aboriginal Population Profiles for Yukon, Whitehorse, settlements and Indian band areas: http://bit.ly/17W9Av4

Aboriginal Identity

Aboriginal Identity, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the population who identified as Aboriginal; both single and multiple Aboriginal identities are included.

Aboriginal Identity, Single and Multiple Response, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011

	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity	Single Aboriginal Identity			Multiple Aboriginal identities	Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere
				First Nations (North American Indian)	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)		
Canada	32,852,320	31,451,635	1,400,685	851,560	451,795	59,440	11,415	26,470
Newfoundland and Labrador	507,270	471,470	35,800	19,315	7,665	6,260	260	2,300
Prince Edward Island	137,375	135,145	2,230	1,520	410	55	0	235
Nova Scotia	906,170	872,325	33,845	21,895	10,050	695	225	980
New Brunswick	735,835	713,215	22,620	16,120	4,850	485	145	1,020
Quebec	7,732,520	7,590,610	141,915	82,425	40,960	12,570	1,550	4,410
Ontario	12,651,790	12,350,365	301,430	201,100	86,015	3,360	2,910	8,045
Manitoba	1,174,345	978,450	195,895	114,225	78,835	580	1,205	1,055
Saskatchewan	1,008,760	851,020	157,740	103,205	52,450	290	670	1,120
Alberta	3,567,975	3,347,280	220,695	116,670	96,865	1,985	1,875	3,295
British Columbia	4,324,455	4,092,170	232,290	155,015	69,475	1,570	2,480	3,745
Northwest Territories	40,795	19,640	21,160	13,345	3,245	4,335	45	185
Nunavut	31,700	4,335	27,360	130	135	27,070	15	15
Yukon	**33,320**	**25,615**	**7,710**	**6,585**	**845**	**175**	**30**	**70**

- According to the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), 23.1% of Yukon's population identified themselves as having an Aboriginal identity. This was the third-highest percentage in Canada, behind Nunavut (86.3%) and the Northwest Territories (51.9%).
- Of the 7,710 Aboriginals in Yukon, the majority (85.4%) identified themselves as First Nations (North American Indian), followed by Métis (11.0%) and Inuit (2.3%). Other Aboriginal identities and people who reported more than one Aboriginal identity accounted for an additional 1.3% of the Aboriginal population.
- Nationally, 1.4 million people, representing 4.3% of the total Canadian population identified themselves as Aboriginal.
- Ontario was the province where the largest number of Aboriginal people lived, representing 21.5% of the total Aboriginal population in Canada. An additional 57.6% of Aboriginal people in Canada lived in one of the four western provinces: British Columbia (16.6%), Alberta (15.8%), Saskatchewan (11.3%) and Manitoba (14.0%)
- Although 0.1% of Canada's total population lived in Yukon, it was home to 0.6% of Canada's total Aboriginal population.
- Aboriginal people represented the majority of the population in both Nunavut (86.3%) and the Northwest Territories (51.9%).

Aboriginal Identity by Age Group and Sex

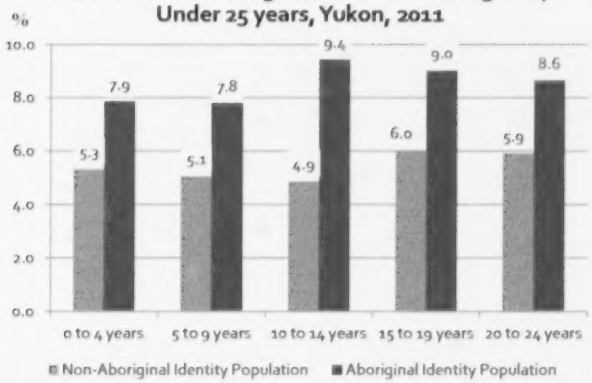
Aboriginal Identity by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2011

	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity[1]	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity[1]	First Nations	Métis	Inuk (Inuit)
Total	**33,325**	**25,615**	**7,705**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**6,585**	**845**	**180**
0 to 4	1,965	1,360	605	5.9%	5.3%	7.9%	510	60	15
5 to 9	1,890	1,295	600	5.7%	5.1%	7.8%	500	80	0
10 to 14	1,965	1,245	725	5.9%	4.9%	9.4%	620	75	25
15 to 24	4,410	3,055	1,355	13.2%	11.9%	17.6%	1,135	145	65
25 to 34	4,580	3,615	960	13.7%	14.1%	12.5%	790	145	15
35 to 44	4,785	3,815	965	14.4%	14.9%	12.5%	865	95	0
45 to 54	6,010	4,800	1,200	18.0%	18.7%	15.6%	1,030	140	0
55 to 64	4,835	4,160	675	14.5%	16.2%	8.8%	570	75	0
65 and over	2,880	2,265	615	8.6%	8.8%	8.0%	565	40	0
Median Age	39.0	40.8	30.7	...	...	...	31.3	30.7	19.0
Total: Males	**16,785**	**13,135**	**3,650**	**50.4%**	**51.3%**	**47.4%**	**3,140**	**395**	**75**
0 to 4	995	660	335	3.0%	2.6%	4.3%	285	30	0
5 to 9	975	725	250	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	190	50	0
10 to 14	1,065	645	415	3.2%	2.5%	5.4%	365	55	0
15 to 24	2,340	1,670	675	7.0%	6.5%	8.8%	560	75	40
25 to 34	2,190	1,795	390	6.6%	7.0%	5.1%	345	35	0
35 to 44	2,220	1,735	485	6.7%	6.8%	6.3%	455	25	0
45 to 54	3,005	2,480	530	9.0%	9.7%	6.9%	455	60	0
55 to 64	2,385	2,090	295	7.2%	8.2%	3.8%	245	40	0
65 and over	1,625	1,340	280	4.9%	5.2%	3.6%	250	25	0
Median Age	38.8	41.3	27.7	...	...	...	29.1	23.8	18.4
Total: Females	**16,535**	**12,480**	**4,055**	**49.6%**	**48.7%**	**52.6%**	**3,450**	**450**	**105**
0 to 4	970	695	270	2.9%	2.7%	3.5%	230	30	0
5 to 9	920	570	350	2.8%	2.2%	4.5%	310	30	0
10 to 14	910	605	305	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%	260	15	20
15 to 24	2,070	1,390	685	6.2%	5.4%	8.9%	575	70	30
25 to 34	2,390	1,820	575	7.2%	7.1%	7.5%	450	105	0
35 to 44	2,565	2,085	485	7.7%	8.1%	6.3%	410	70	0
45 to 54	3,000	2,320	675	9.0%	9.1%	8.8%	570	80	0
55 to 64	2,450	2,070	380	7.4%	8.1%	4.9%	325	30	0
65 and over	1,260	925	335	3.8%	3.6%	4.3%	315	15	0
Median Age	39.1	40.3	33.2	...	...	...	33.8	32.5	19.8

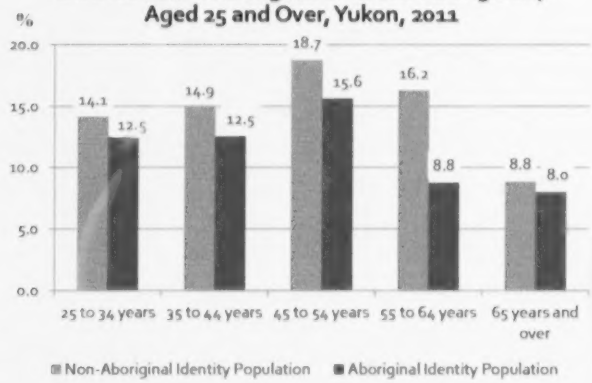
[1] Multiple Aboriginal identities and Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere although not displayed are included in the total Aboriginal identity population.

- Of the Aboriginal identity population in Yukon, 52.6% were female and 47.4% were male.
- The Aboriginal population was younger than the non-Aboriginal population in Yukon, with 42.6% of all Aboriginals under 25 years of age. For non-Aboriginals, 27.2% were under 25 years.
- Conversely, the Aboriginal population aged 55 years and over was relatively small compared with the non-Aboriginal population. In 2011, 16.7% of all Aboriginals were 55 years and over, while 25.1% of non-Aboriginals fell into the same age bracket.
- The median age of the Aboriginal population in Yukon was 30.7 years, 10.1 years less than the median age of the non-Aboriginal population (40.8 years). Nationally, the figures were 27.7 and 40.6 years, respectively.
- Of the three single identity Aboriginal groups, the youngest was the Inuit with a median age of 19.0 years, followed by the Métis (30.7 years) and First Nations (31.3 years).

Distribution of Aboriginals and Non-Aboriginals, Under 25 years, Yukon, 2011



Distribution of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginals, Aged 25 and Over, Yukon, 2011



Children Living at Home by Aboriginal Identity

Children under 25 years, by Aboriginal Identity, Yukon, 2011

	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity
Total children (under 25)	**8,910**	**6,125**	**2,795**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Children of only one spouse/partner in a couple (stepchildren)	955	660	290	10.8%	10.4%
Children of both spouses/partners in a couple, excluding stepchildren	5,300	4,230	1,070	69.1%	38.3%
Children of lone parents	2,375	1,200	1,190	19.6%	42.6%
Grandchildren living with grandparent(s) with no parents present	175	35	145	0.6%	5.2%
Children in foster care	105	0	100	0.0%	3.6%

- According to the 2011 NHS, 38.3% of Aboriginal children under 25 years of age in Yukon lived with both their parents (biological or adoptive), compared with 69.1% of non-Aboriginal children.
- In 2011, the highest proportion of Aboriginal children in Yukon lived in a lone-parent family (42.6%), while for non-Aboriginal children, the proportion was 19.6%.
- A total of 175 children under 25 lived with their grandparents in Yukon. Of those, 82.9% were Aboriginal and 20.0% were non-Aboriginal.
- In 2011, 1.2% of all children under 25 years were in foster care, all of them had an Aboriginal identity.

Aboriginal Ancestry

- In 2011, 8,050 people in Yukon reported having at least one Aboriginal ancestry, either alone (95.8%) or in combination with other Aboriginal and/or non-Aboriginal origin (4.2%).
- Of those who reported an Aboriginal ancestry, 90.4% had a First Nations (North American Indian) ancestry, followed by Métis (10.4%) and Inuit ancestries (3.4%).

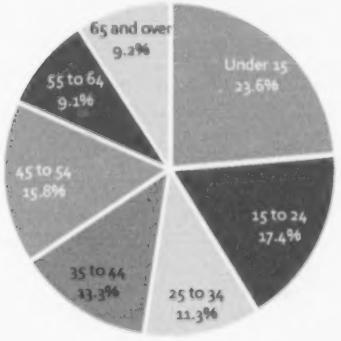
Aboriginal Ancestry, Single and Multiple Responses, Yukon, 2011

	Total	Non-Aboriginal Ancestry	Aboriginal Ancestry	Total	Non-Aboriginal Ancestry	Aboriginal Ancestry
Total	**33,320**	**25,270**	**8,050**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Under 15 years	5,825	3,755	2,070	17.5%	14.9%	25.7%
15 to 24 years	4,410	3,025	1,390	13.2%	12.0%	17.3%
25 to 64 years	20,200	16,270	3,935	60.6%	64.4%	48.9%
65 years and over	2,885	2,225	660	8.7%	8.8%	8.2%

- In total, 24.2% of Yukon's population reported having an Aboriginal ancestry, 18.6 percentage points higher than the national average (5.6%).
- Overall, there were 345 more people in Yukon who identified as having an Aboriginal ancestry than who identified as having an Aboriginal identity.

Registered or Treaty Indian Status

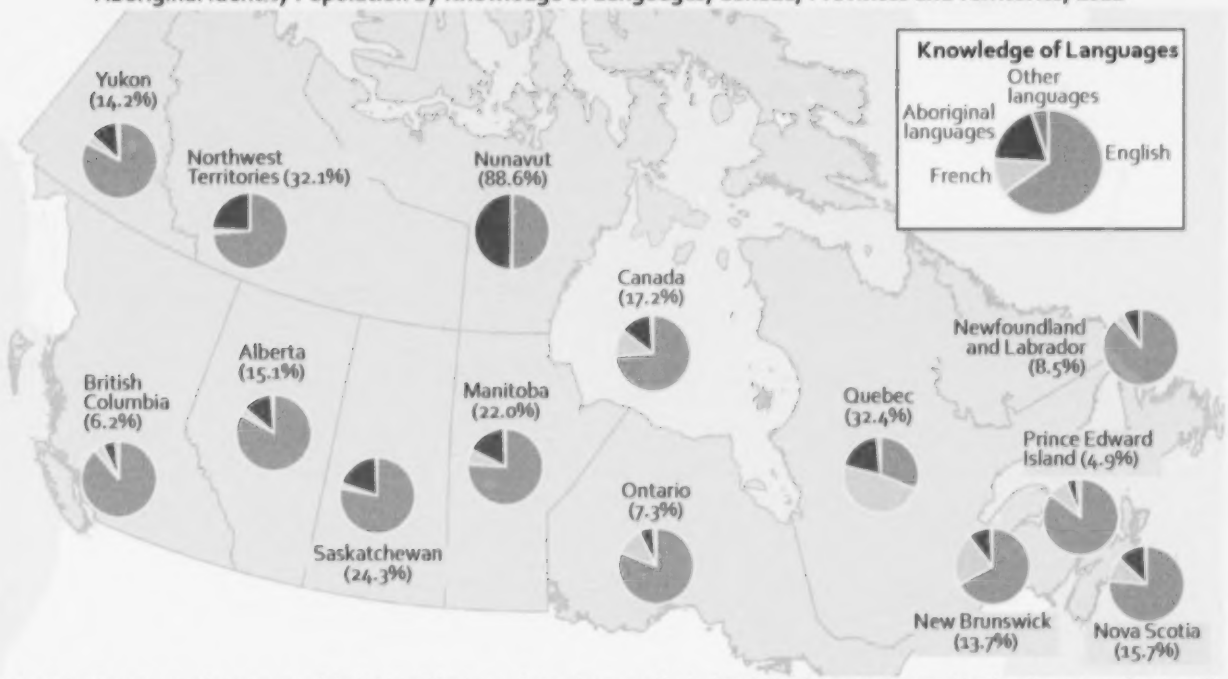
Aboriginal Population Registered under the Indian Act, by Age Group, Yukon, 2011



- In 2011, there were 5,970 people who identified as Registered or Treaty Indians, representing 17.9% of the total Yukon population.
- Of the total Aboriginals in Yukon, 77.4% were Registered Indians, the majority of which (95.6%) were First Nations (North American Indian).
- First Nations people who were not Registered Indians represented 13.3% of the total First Nations population in Yukon.
- As a proportion of the total Métis population in Yukon, very few (16.6%) were Registered Indians.
- Of the Registered Indian population, 41.0% were under 25 years, and 58.9% were 25 years and over.
- The median age of Aboriginals who were Registered Indians was 33.5 years, while for Aboriginals who were not Registered Indians, it was 26.6 years; a difference of 6.9 years.

Aboriginal Languages

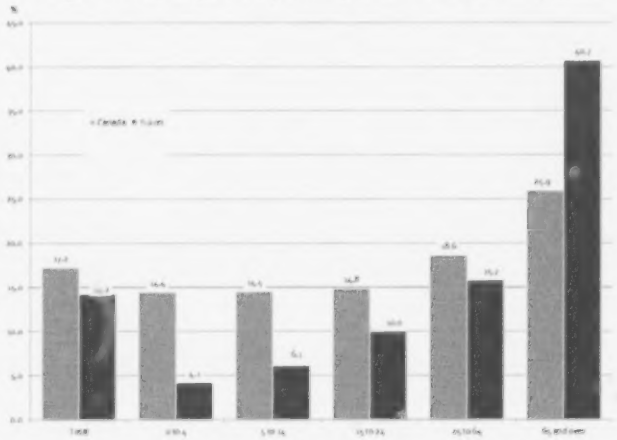
Aboriginal Identity Population by Knowledge of Languages, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



Values in brackets represent the percentage of the Aboriginal identity population who reported having knowledge of Aboriginal language(s), either alone or in combination with another language.

- In 2011, 14.2% of Aboriginals in Yukon reported that they were able to conduct a conversation in at least one Aboriginal language; 3.0 percentage points lower than the national average for Aboriginals (17.2%).
- Of the 7,710 Aboriginals who reported having knowledge of an Aboriginal language in Yukon:
  - 78.5% had knowledge of an Athapaskan language (including Tutchone, Kaska, Gwich'in, Dene and others);
  - 13.7% had knowledge of Tlingit; and
  - 4.6% had knowledge of Algonquin languages (including Cree and Ojibway).
- Among the three Aboriginal groups, the proportion reporting an ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language was highest among First Nations (16.2%), followed by Inuit (8.6%) and Métis (1.8%).
- In Yukon, knowledge of Aboriginal languages among the Aboriginal population varied considerably by age group; the highest proportion who were able to conduct a conversation in at least one Aboriginal language was among those aged 65 and over (40.7%) and the lowest for those under 5 years (4.1%).
- The proportion of Yukon Aboriginals who reported the ability to conduct a conversation in an Aboriginal language (14.2%) was 1.3 percentage points higher than the proportion who reported an Aboriginal mother tongue (12.9%), which suggests these individuals acquired an Aboriginal language as a second language.
- The English-French bilingualism rate was lower for the Aboriginal population (4.9%) than for the non-Aboriginal population (14.9%).
- Overall, 1.9% of the Aboriginal population reported speaking an Aboriginal language most often at home. This was 6.6 percentage points below the national average (8.5%).

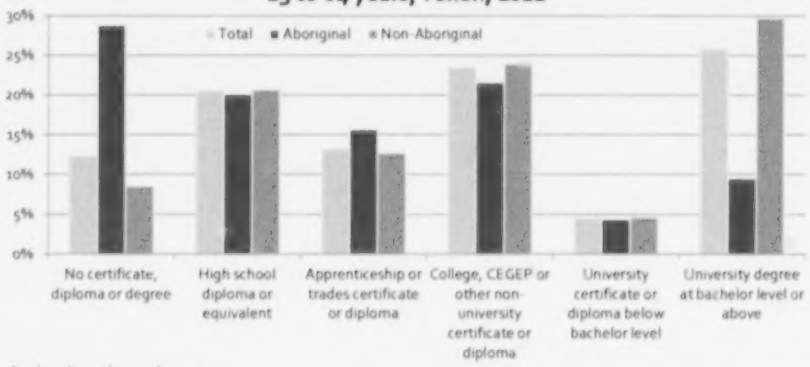
Aboriginal Identity Population with Knowledge of Aboriginal Language(s), by Age Group, Single and Multiple Responses, Canada and Yukon, 2011



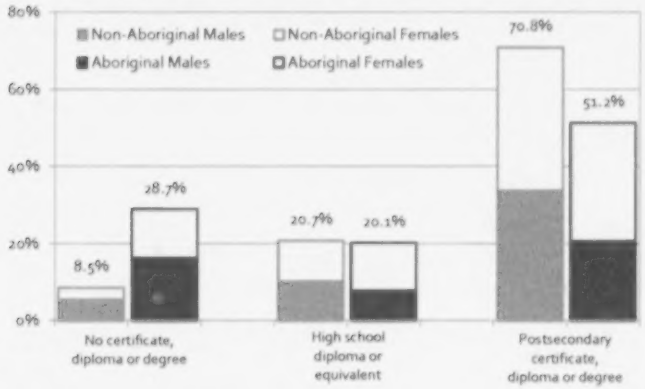
Educational Attainment, 25 to 64 years

- According to the 2011 NHS, 51.2% of Aboriginals and 70.8% of non-Aboriginals aged 25 to 64 years in Yukon had a post-secondary qualification. Nationally, these proportions compare at 48.4% and 64.7%, respectively.
- Of the 1,950 Aboriginals with a postsecondary qualification:
  - 30.5% had an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma;
  - 42.1% had a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma;
  - 8.5% had a university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level; and
  - 18.5% had a university degree at the bachelor level or above.

Highest Level of Educational Attainment, by Aboriginal Identity, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011



Highest Level of Educational Attainment, by Aboriginal Identity and Sex, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011



- The difference between Yukon Aboriginals (28.7%) and non-Aboriginals (8.5%) without a certificate diploma or degree was 20.2 percentage points.
- In 2011, more females, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, than males had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- First Nations (North American Indians) made up the largest share of the total Aboriginal population. Of the First Nations aged 25 to 64 years in Yukon:
  - 31.1% had no certificate, diploma or degree;
  - 19.8% had a high school diploma or equivalent; and
  - 48.8% had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree.
- In 2011, a higher proportion of Aboriginals (15.6%) than non-Aboriginals (12.7%) had an apprenticesdhip or trades certificate or diploma.

Fields of Study

- The top 5 major fields of study accounted for 89.2% of Aboriginal males and 80.7% of Aboriginal females in Yukon who had a postsecondary education in 2011.
- *Business, management and public administration* was the most frequently reported field of study for Yukon Aboriginals in every age group, except the 35-to 44-year age group, where the *Architecture, engineering and related technologies* field was reported most often.
- Of the 445 Yukon Aboriginals who studied *Business, management and public administration*:
  - 25.8% were 25 to 34 years of age;
  - 20.2% were 35 to 44;
  - 31.5% were 45 to 54; and
  - 23.6% were 55 to 64 years of age.

Top 5 Major Fields of Study by Aboriginal Identity and Sex, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011

	Aboriginal Identity		Non-Aboriginal Identity	
		Rank		Rank
Total	**1,950**		**11,600**	
Business, management and public administration	22.8%	1	18.9%	2
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	22.1%	2	20.5%	1
Social and behavioural sciences and law	10.5%	3	11.7%	4
Education	10.3%	4	7.7%	5
Health and related fields	9.5%	5	13.4%	3
Males	**785**		**5,520**	
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	47.8%	1	37.5%	1
Personal, protective and transportation services	17.2%	2	8.5%	4
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	9.6%	3	6.2%	5
Business, management and public administration	8.9%	4	11.6%	2
Social and behavioural sciences and law	5.7%	5	8.6%	7
Females	**1,165**		**6,085**	
Business, management and public administration	32.2%	1	25.6%	1
Education	15.5%	2	10.6%	4
Health and related fields	14.6%	3	19.7%	2
Social and behavioural sciences and law	13.7%	4	14.5%	3
Personal, protective and transportation services	4.7%	5	4.4%	8

Attendance at Schools

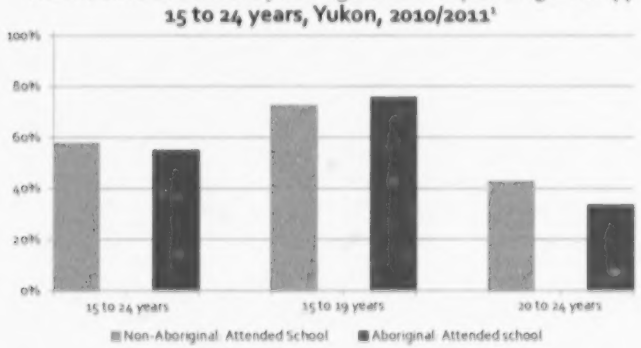
- Of the 4,845 Yukoners aged 15 to 64 years who were attending schools between September 2010 and May 2011, 27.8% were Aboriginal and 72.2% were non-Aboriginal.
- The majority (62.1%) of the Aboriginals aged 15 to 64 years attending schools were female, while 38.3% were male. For non-Aboriginals attending schools the distribution was more even: 53.9% were female and 46.1% were male.
- In 2010/2011[1], 29.9% of Yukon Aboriginal women aged 15 to 64 years were attending schools, compared to 21.7% of Aboriginal men in the same age group.

Attendance at Schools by Aboriginal Identity and Age Group, Yukon, 2010/2011[1]

	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity	Total	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity
15 to 24 years	**4,415**	**3,055**	**1,355**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	1,915	1,300	620	43.4%	42.6%	45.8%
Attended school	2,495	1,755	740	56.5%	57.4%	54.6%
15 to 19 years	**2,230**	**1,535**	**690**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	605	430	175	27.1%	28.0%	25.4%
Attended school	1,625	1,110	520	72.9%	72.3%	75.4%
20 to 24 years	**2,180**	**1,520**	**665**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	1,315	870	440	60.3%	57.2%	66.2%
Attended school	870	645	220	39.9%	42.4%	33.1%
25 to 64 years	**20,200**	**16,390**	**3,810**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	17,850	14,650	3,200	88.4%	89.4%	84.0%
Attended school	2,350	1,745	605	11.6%	10.6%	15.9%
25 to 34 years	**4,575**	**3,620**	**960**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	3,720	3,020	705	81.3%	83.4%	73.4%
Attended school	860	600	260	18.8%	16.6%	27.1%
35 to 44 years	**4,785**	**3,815**	**970**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	4,040	3,255	785	84.4%	85.3%	80.9%
Attended school	745	560	185	15.6%	14.7%	19.1%
45 to 54 years	**6,005**	**4,805**	**1,205**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	5,475	4,370	1,105	91.2%	90.9%	91.7%
Attended school	530	435	100	8.8%	9.1%	8.3%
55 to 64 years	**4,835**	**4,160**	**675**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**
Did not attend school	4,615	4,005	610	95.4%	96.3%	90.4%
Attended school	220	155	65	4.6%	3.7%	9.6%

[1] Attended school for course work that could be used as credit toward any certificate, diploma or degree any time during the nine-month period between September 2010 and May 10, 2011.

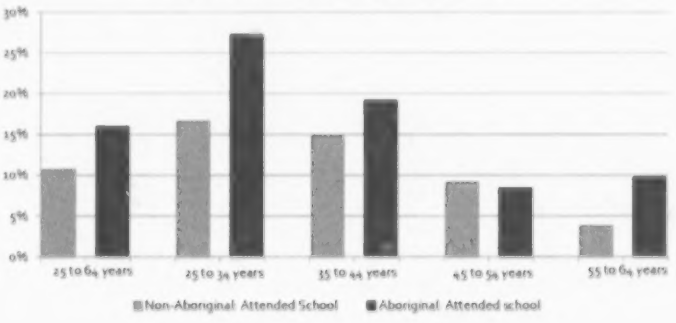
Attendance at School by Aboriginal Identity and Age Group, 15 to 24 years, Yukon, 2010/2011[1]



- Overall, the proportion of Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals aged 15 to 24 years who attended schools in 2010/2011[1] was very similar (54.6% and 57.4%, respectively).
- Slightly more Aboriginals aged 15 to 19 years attended schools than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (75.4% and 72.3%, respectively). This trend was reversed for the population aged 20 to 24 years, with 33.1% of Aboriginals and 42.4% of non-Aboriginals attending schools in 2010/2011[1].

- In all age groups from 25 to 64 years, with the exception of the 45- to 54-year age group, a greater proportion of Aboriginals than non-Aboriginals were attending schools. Of the Yukon population aged 25 to 64 years, 15.9% of Aboriginals attended schools, compared to 10.6% of non-Aboriginals.
- Of the 605 Yukon Aboriginals aged 25 to 64 years attending schools in 2010/2011[1]:
  - 65.3% already had a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree;
  - 16.5% had a high school diploma; and
  - 18.2% had no certificate, diploma or degree.

Attendance at School by Aboriginal Identity and Age Group, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2010/2011[1]



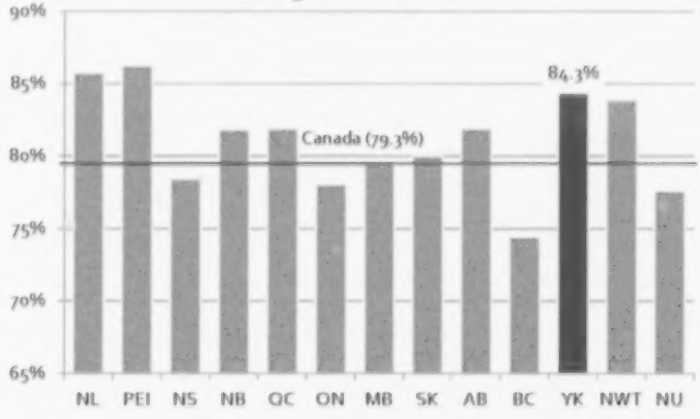
Labour Force Status

Labour Force Status, by Aboriginal Identity and Gender, 15 years and over, Yukon, 2011

		Total Population	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity	Non-Aboriginal Identity	Aboriginal Identity
Total Population	Total	27,495	21,715	5,785	100.0%	100.0%
	Male	13,760	11,110	2,650	51.2%	45.8%
	Female	13,735	10,605	3,130	48.8%	54.1%
In the Labour Force	Total	21,245	17,195	4,050	100.0%	100.0%
	Male	10,810	8,875	1,935	51.6%	47.8%
	Female	10,435	8,320	2,120	48.4%	52.3%
Employed	Total	19,165	16,035	3,130	100.0%	100.0%
	Male	9,675	8,270	1,410	51.6%	45.0%
	Female	9,490	7,770	1,720	48.5%	55.0%
Unemployed	Total	2,085	1,165	925	100.0%	100.0%
	Male	1,140	605	525	51.9%	56.8%
	Female	950	555	395	47.6%	42.7%
Not in the Labour Force	Total	6,245	4,515	1,730	100.0%	100.0%
	Male	2,950	2,230	715	49.4%	41.3%
	Female	3,305	2,285	1,015	50.6%	58.7%
Participation Rate (%)	Total	77.3	79.2	70.0		
	Male	78.6	79.9	73.0		
	Female	76.0	78.5	67.7		
Employment Rate (%)	Total	69.7	73.8	54.1		
	Male	70.3	74.4	53.2		
	Female	69.1	73.3	55.0		
Unemployment Rate (%)	Total	9.8	6.8	22.8		
	Male	10.5	6.8	27.1		
	Female	9.1	6.7	18.6		

- According to the 2011 NHS, 3,130 Yukon Aboriginals aged 15 years and over were employed and 925 were unemployed, for a total Aboriginal labour force of 4,050.
- The overall participation rate for Aboriginals in Yukon, at 70.0%, was the highest of the provinces and territories, and 8.7 percentage points above the national average (61.3%).
- Despite having a high participation rate, the unemployment rate for Yukon Aboriginals (22.8%) was the second-highest of the provinces and territories, behind only Nunavut (23.3%).
- Overall, the unemployment rate of Aboriginals in Yukon, at 22.8%, was 16.0 percentage points higher than the unemployment rate for non-Aboriginals (6.8%).
- Of the single identity Aboriginal groups, the Métis had the highest participation (82.7%) and employment (66.1%) rates and the lowest unemployment rate (20.0%).
- The Aboriginal youth (aged 15 to 24) participation and employment rates in Yukon were the highest in the country, at 59.8% and 43.5%, respectively. Nationally, these figures compare at 49.0% and 37.3%.
- Despite the Aboriginal youth (aged 15 to 24) participation rate in Yukon being the highest in the country, it was 11.1 percentage points lower than the youth participation rate for Yukon non-Aboriginals.
- The majority (84.2%) of Yukon Aboriginals who worked in 2010 had worked full-time; this was the third-highest proportion in the country, behind Prince Edward Island (86.2%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (85.7%), and 5.0 percentage points above the national average (79.3%).
- Although Yukon Aboriginal males (86.6%) had slightly higher rates of working full-time in 2010 than females (82.3%), the gap in full-time employment between the genders, at 4.3 percentage points, was the second-smallest in the country, behind only Prince Edward Island (which had a gap of 3.9 percentage points). Nationally, 84.7% of Aboriginal males and 73.7% of Aboriginal females who worked in 2010 had worked full-time.

Percentage of Employed Aboriginal Labour Force Working Full-Time in 2010

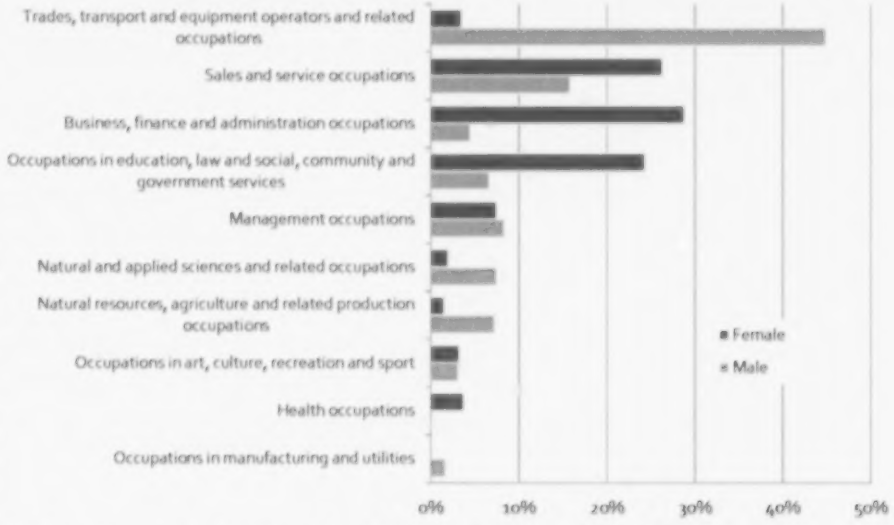


- Of the Aboriginals in Yukon who worked in 2010:
  - 11.7% worked 13 weeks or less;
  - 17.4% worked 14 to 26 weeks;
  - 11.8% worked 27 to 39 weeks;
  - 13.2% worked 40 to 48 weeks; and
  - 45.8% worked 49 weeks or more.
- On average, in 2010, Yukon Aboriginals worked 37.9 weeks; males an average of 36.6 weeks and females an average of 39.0 weeks. Nationally, Aboriginals worked 42.0 weeks on average in 2010 (41.7 weeks for Aboriginal males and 42.4 weeks for females).
- In 2011, wage-earners comprised the majority (94.2%) of the employed Yukon Aboriginal labour force, with the self-employed (including unpaid family workers) making up the balance (5.9%).

Industries and Occupations

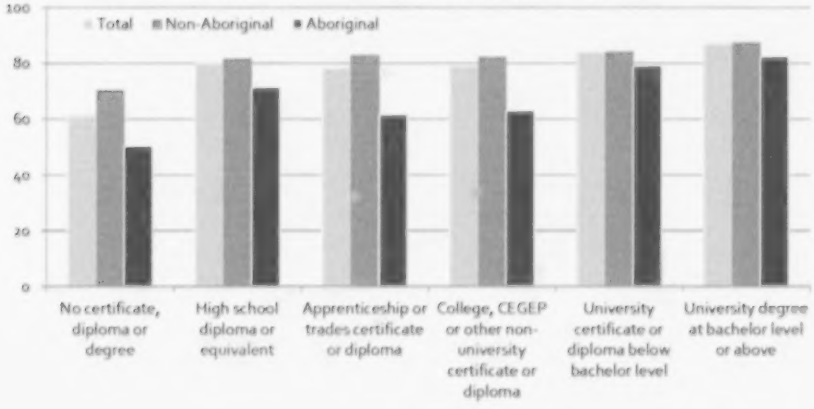
- Of the 4,055 Aboriginal labour force participants in Yukon, 76.3% were in the services-producing sector and 18.0% were in the goods-producing sector. Nationally, these figures compare at 74.5% and 20.7%, respectively.
- Overall, Aboriginal males dominated employment in the goods-producing sector, with 80.8% of the sector's Aboriginal workforce. By contrast, there were far more Aboriginal females (60.3%) than Aboriginal males (39.3%) in the services-producing sector.
- Together, the top 4 industries made up 63.4% of employed Aboriginals in Yukon; they were:
  - *Public administration* (37.2%);
  - *Construction* (11.5%);
  - *Retail trade* (7.7%); and
  - *Accommodation and food services* (6.9%).
- The largest occupational groups for employed Aboriginals in Yukon in 2011 were *Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations* (22.9%) and *Sales and service occupations* (21.2%).
- For Yukon Aboriginal males, the most commonly reported occupational group was *Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations*, accounting for 44.9% of all employed Aboriginal males. However, only 3.5% of Aboriginal females were employed in this occupational group.
- The majority of employed Aboriginal females worked either in *Business, finance and administration occupations* (28.8%) or *Sales and service occupations* (26.3%). However, these occupational groups was far less commonly reported among Aboriginal males, at 4.4% and 15.8%, respectively.

Distribution of the Employed Aboriginal Population by Major Occupation Groups and Gender, Yukon, 2011



Employment by Highest Level of Education

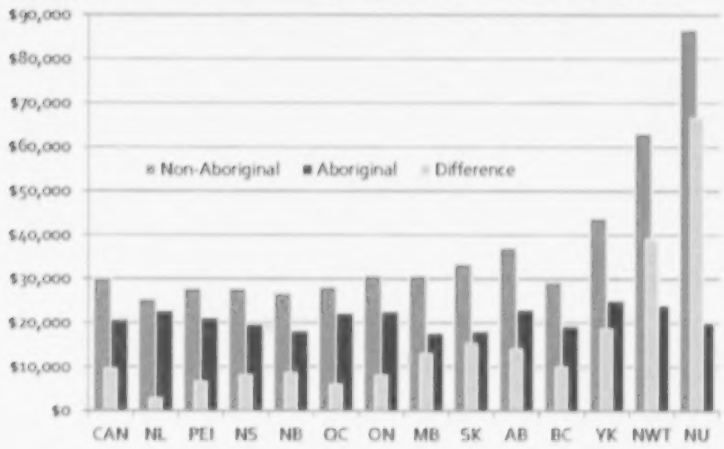
Employment Rates by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Aboriginal Identity, 25 to 64 years, Yukon, 2011



- The employment rate among Yukon Aboriginals aged 25 to 64 years with a university degree at the bachelor's level or above was 82.2%, while for non-Aboriginals with the same level of education it was 87.3%. For both Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals, this was the highest employment rate of any education level.
- The difference in the employment rate between Aboriginals aged 25 to 64 years with a university degree and those with less than a high school diploma was 32.0 percentage points in Yukon; the second-lowest in the country, behind Prince Edward Island (6.0 percentage points). For the non-Aboriginal population in Yukon, this gap was 17.0 percentage points.

Median Income

Median Income for those with an Income, by Aboriginal Identity, 15 years and over, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2010

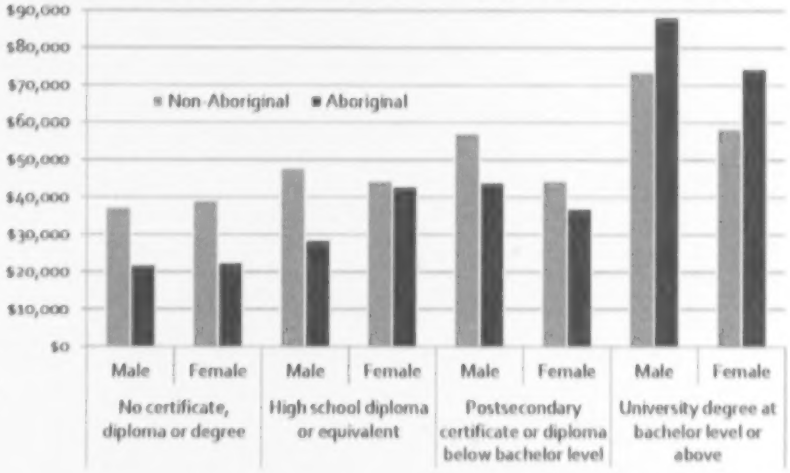


- The median total income of Yukon Aboriginals aged 15 years and over with an income in 2010 was $25,113; the highest in the country, and $4,412 above the national median for Aboriginals ($20,701).
- For non-Aboriginals, the median income in Yukon was $43,827; the third-highest in Canada, behind Nunavut ($86,668) and the Northwest Territories ($63,090).
- At $18,714, the dollar gap between the median income of Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals with an income was the third-highest in the country; behind Nunavut ($66,602) and the Northwest Territories ($39,098).
- Overall, the median income of Aboriginal females aged 15 and over ($28,311) was $5,637 higher than for Aboriginal males ($22,674).
- The income gap between Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals in Yukon was most pronounced among males in the 45- to 54-year age group. The median income of non-Aboriginal males aged 45 to 54 years was $60,366; $32,926 higher than for Aboriginal males in the same age group ($27,440).

Income by Educational Attainment

- In 2010, the median income of Aboriginals aged 25 to 54 years was $34,786; $16,550 less than the median income of non-Aboriginals ($51,336).
- The median income of Aboriginals aged 25 to 54 years was lower than that of non-Aboriginals at almost every education level. The exception to this was among those with a university degree, where the median income for Aboriginals ($74,552) was $10,328 higher than for non-Aboriginals with the same level of education ($64,224).
- The median income for Aboriginals males with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree was $3,935 higher than for Aboriginal females.

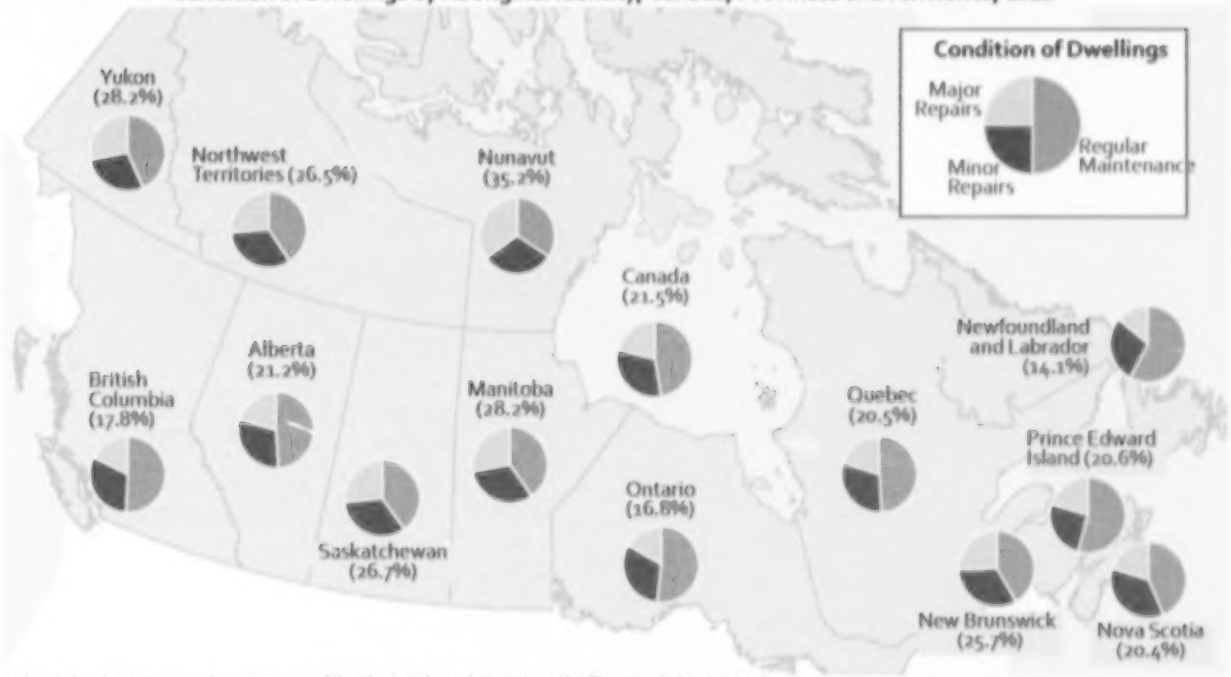
Median Income for those with an Income by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Gender and Aboriginal Identity, 25 to 54 years, Yukon, 2010



- Among those with a postsecondary education, the gap in median income was widest for those with a university degree, with the median income of Aboriginal males being $13,837 higher than for Aboriginal females with the same level of education.
- Of Aboriginals aged 25 to 54 in Yukon, the highest median income in 2010, at $74,552, was among those with a university degree; $39,766, or 114.3% higher than the median income for Aboriginals overall. In total, there were 300 (78.3% female and 21.7% male) Aboriginals with this level of education.
- At $22,376, the lowest median income for Aboriginals was among those with less than a high school diploma; this was $12,410, or 35.7%, less than the median income for Aboriginals overall.

Condition of Dwellings

Condition of Dwellings by Aboriginal Identity, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2011



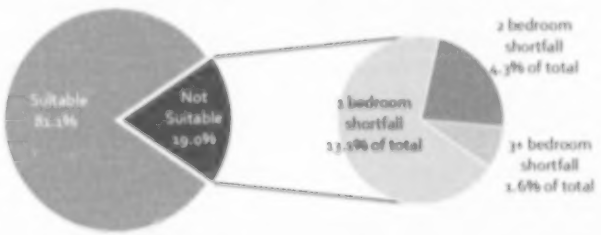
Values in brackets represent the percentage of the Aboriginal population whose dwellings needed major repairs.

- Of Aboriginals in Yukon:
  - 43.4% reported living in dwellings that required regular maintenance (e.g. paining or furnace cleaning was required);
  - 28.4% required minor repairs (e.g. missing or loose floor tiles, bricks or shingles, defective steps, railing or siding); and
  - 28.2% required major repairs (e.g. defective plumbing or electrical wiring or structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings).
- The proportion of Yukon Aboriginals in private dwellings requiring major repairs (28.2%) was tied with Manitoba for the second-highest in the country, behind only Nunavut (35.2%). Nationally, 21.5% of Aboriginals were in private dwellings required major repairs.
- Of the 5,305 people living in dwellings that required major repairs in Yukon, 41.0% were Aboriginal, despite Aboriginals comprising 23.1% of the population.
- Overall, the proportion of Aboriginals in private dwellings that required major repairs in Yukon was 16.0 percentage points higher than for non-Aboriginals (12.2%).

Housing Suitability and Crowding

- In 2011, 81.1% of the Aboriginals in private households in Yukon lived in dwellings that were considered suitable, that is, they had enough bedrooms for the size and composition of the household. Nationally, 79.1% of Aboriginals were in suitable dwellings.

Housing Suitability of Aboriginals, Yukon, 2011


Suitable 81.1%
Not Suitable 19.0%
1 bedroom shortfall 11.1% of total
2 bedroom shortfall 4.3% of total
3+ bedroom shortfall 1.6% of total

- Of the 1,465 Aboriginals in Yukon living in dwellings that were not suitable, the majority (68.9%) had a one bedroom shortfall while very few (8.2%) had a three or more bedroom shortfall; the balance (22.9%) had a two bedroom shortfall.
- Of the 7,705 Aboriginals in private households, 7.2% lived in crowded dwellings, that is, in dwellings with more than one person per room.
- Crowding occurred more commonly in the younger than older age cohorts. Of the Aboriginals living in crowded dwellings 64.0% were under 25 years of age (37.8% under 15 years and 26.1% 15 to 24 years), while only 4.5% were 55 years and over (2.7% 55 to 64 years and 1.8% 65 years and over).

Concepts and Definitions

Aboriginal ancestry: refers to whether a person reported ancestry associated with the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Ancestry refers to the ethnic or cultural origins of the respondent's ancestors, an ancestor being usually more distant than a grandparent. A person can have more than one ethnic or cultural origin.

Aboriginal identities not included elsewhere: refers to persons who did not report being First Nations, Métis or Inuk but who did report Registered or Treaty Indian status and/or membership in a First Nation or Indian band.

Aboriginal identity: refers to whether the person reported being an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or being a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or being a member of a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada.

Attendance at school: refers to attendance at schools at any time during the nine-month period between September 2010 and May 10, 2011 for course work that could be used as credit towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Participation rate: refers to the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Registered or Treaty Indian: refers to persons who are registered under the Indian Act of Canada. Treaty Indians are persons who belong to a First Nation or Indian band that signed a treaty with the Crown. Registered or Treaty Indians are sometimes also called Status Indians.

Comparability of Aboriginal data over time

The following factors should be taken into account when comparing data on Aboriginal people over time, for example, when comparing between the 2006 Census and the 2011 National Household Survey:

- Slight differences in the wording and in the format of Aboriginal questions
- Differences in methodology in the 2011 NHS
- Legislative changes, for example Bill C-31 in 1985 and Bill C-3 in 2011, which affect concepts such as Aboriginal identity and registered Indian status.

Over and above these factors, for a variety of reasons, some people report their Aboriginal identity and/or ancestry differently from one collection period to another.

For more information, see the Aboriginal Peoples Reference Guide: http://bit.ly/1aqEOvM

About the 2011 National Household Survey

Between May and August 2011, Statistics Canada conducted the National Household Survey (NHS) in the provinces and territories for the first time. The NHS was designed to collect information about the demographic, social and economic characteristics from a random sample of 4.5 million Canadian households; approximately 30% of all private dwellings in Canada. Participation in the survey was voluntary.

As with any voluntary survey, non-response bias may affect the quality of data estimates. The risk of non-response bias rises as response rates drop, as non-respondents may have different characteristics than the respondents. To mitigate this, Statistics Canada weighted data from the sample to accurately represent the NHS's target population. An indicator of data quality is the global non-response rate (GNR).

The GNR combines non-response (i.e. households did not respond to the NHS at all) and partial non-response (i.e. some questions on the NHS were not responded to) into a single value. A smaller GNR indicates lower non-response bias. Where the GNR was 50% or more, Statistics Canada suppressed data. Overall, Yukon's GNR was 29.9%; however the GNR of individual Yukon communities varied from 12.5% to 62.2%.

Differences may exist between NHS estimates and 2011 Census counts for common characteristics (e.g. population). Where differences do exist, preference should be given to the 2011 Census.

Although the NHS was introduced as a replacement for the long form census questionnaire, caution must be used when comparing NHS estimates to previous censuses, despite content similarities.

All figures presented in this publication were subjected to a confidentiality procedure known as random rounding. Under this method, all figures, including totals, are randomly rounded either up or down to a multiple of 5. Totals and individual values are randomly rounded independently, meaning that some differences between the displayed total and the sum of the rounded data may exist in various tabulations, and minor differences can occasionally be expected between tabulations. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated based on rounded figures, may not add to 100%. Users should be aware of possible data distortions when aggregating rounded data.

Users are cautioned to consult the reference materials provided by Statistics Canada to ensure appropriate use and analyses of NHS data: http://bit.ly/19YhIHT.

For more information, see the National Household Survey User Guide: http://bit.ly/1ogvgy5.

Information Sheet #C11-05
March 2014

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